

The growing advancement of technology has changed the environment of national security, making cybersecurity a important problem for lawmakers to address through legal frameworks. How cybersecurity is included into laws and guidelines carries the importance of political implications, which is affecting any and everything from civil liberties to national defense. We will be discussing how the various legal frameworks talk about cybersecurity, focusing on the roles of policymakers, the reasoning behind why they decided for those policies, and general consequences of these legislative actions.

Legal Frameworks Addressing Cybersecurity:

In the U.S., several different legal frameworks aim to strengthen cybersecurity, which include the NIST framework, FISMA, FERPA and more. These frameworks show a growing remembrance of the importance to protect critical infrastructure, engaging in information sharing, and securing individual rights. Here are some policymakers' points of views.

- President Joe Biden: He has made his focus on cybersecurity within the legal frameworks, especially through his executive orders and legislation aiming to help improve national security. In May of 2021, his administration's executive order on bettering cybersecurity focuses on improving the efforts to help identify, deter, protect against, detect, and respond to the cyber threat both privately and publicly (WH. Gov 2021, para 1).
- Senator Richard Burr: Sen. Burr introduced his bill in March of 2015 discussing how the Director of National Intelligence and the Department of Homeland Security, Defense, and Justice are required to create guidelines to share cybersecurity threat

information with private sectors, non-government agencies, state, tribal, local gov'ts, and etc. under threats (Congress. Gov, para 1) . This bill was able to be passed to the Senate, which was amended on October 15, 2015.

- Congresswoman Yvette D. Clarke: In her statement regarding cybersecurity legislation, she was addressing the fundamental cyber workforce challenges at the Department of Homeland Security.

Reasoning Behind Conclusion:

The reasoning behind the policymaker's decision are usually shaped by many factors, which include the level of the cyber threat, the need for public safety, and the importance of protecting individual rights. Biden's importances of making these decisions was mostly made due to the constant cyber attacks that are targeting the critical infrastructure. Sen. Burr's advocacy for cybersecurity threat information to be shared is to help prevent and reduce cyber threats. Congresswoman Clarke emphasized on addressing the challenges the Department of Homeland Security cyber workforce goes through.

The Consequences of Policy Decisions:

The legal frameworks created for cybersecurity can have consequences. What Biden and Sen. Burr has proposed that cybersecurity can help improve national security but it can also cause concerns about privacy and the potential of the misuse of data.

The political implications of how cybersecurity is spoken within legal frameworks are important and difficult. Policymakers, President Biden, Senator Burr, and Congresswoman Clarke, all tell their different perspectives and priorities that help shape cybersecurity

legislation. Their decisions help us understand their commitment to helping improve national security while battling with the implications of civil liberties and public trust. As the world of cyber continues to grow rapidly, the current development of legal frameworks is important in helping search the balance between security and individual rights.

References

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